The BEE:
OR,
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,
CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LXV. From *Saturday May* 18. to *Saturday May* 25.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. The Lords *Proteſts* in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.
II. Reflections upon a Letter *to the Freemen of Canterbury*.
III. If ever the Liberties of *England* are deſtroyed, it muſt be done by a *Parliament*.
IV. Two *Dreams*.
V. A Diſcourſe ſhewing that *Parliaments* were never *Annual* in *England*.
VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.
VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
VIII. Miſcellany Poems Songs, &c.
IX. To Miſs Y——two Years Old.
X. To Mr. *Hogarth* on Miſs F----'s Picture.
XI. Conſtancy. To *Sylvia*.
XII. A *Summary* of the *Contents* of the Fifth Volume of the BEE.

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The laſt BEE

NUMBER LXIV.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains,

I. The Lords *Proteſts* in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.
II. ANNALS of the late *Thirteen* Years.
III. Remarks on the late moſt Extraordinary *Vote* of CONFIDENCE and CREDIT.
IV. A Letter to the Diſſenters, containing Remarks on the *Craftſman* of *February* the 16th.
V. Remarks upon the late famous Pamphlet entituled, *An Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domeſtick Affairs.*
VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.
VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
VIII. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*
IX. A Proſpect. The *Scarborough* Waters.

THE BEE Revived:

OR, THE Univerſal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXV. VOL. V.

The Lords Proteſts *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.*

Die Jovis, 11° Aprilis 1734.

HOdie *2da vice lecta eſt Billa*, entitled, An Act for Enabling His Majeſty to apply the Sum of One Million Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds out of the *Sinking Fund*, for the Service of the Year 1734, and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament.

Propoſed to commit the Bill: Which being objected to, and long Debate thereupon,

The Queſtion was put, Whether this Bill ſhall be committed?

It was Reſolved in the Affirmative.

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Proxies	30		Proxies	19	

Diſſentient'

Diſſentient

1. Beaauſe the taking away, in this manner, the whole Produce of the Sinking Fund, has a Tendency, as we apprehend, to the Deſtruction of Parliamentary Credit and National Faith, and is more dangerous in its Conſequences, as it is founded upon a Doctrine newly laid down, That the Proprietors of all the Debts ſubſcribed to the *South-Sea* Company, have no Right to their principal Money, but only to an Annuity of 4 *per Cent*; and if this Opinion ſhould be thought to be countenanced by Parliament in paſſing this Bill, we are apprehenſive, that the Effects of it may be too ſoon and ſeverely felt, eſpecially ſince the ſaid Proprietors have found by Experience, that they have been paid off, when their Annuities, or Stocks, were above *Par*; and the Sinking Fund is now diverted, when, as we apprehend, the ſaid Stocks and Annuities are likely to fall conſiderably under *Par*.

2. Becauſe we look upon this Proceeding to be contrary to the Contract underſtood to have been made between the Publick and thoſe Creditors, who conſented to the Reduction of their Intereſt, in Confidence, that their principal and remaining Intereſt would thereby be better ſecured, in purſuance of which an Act of Parliament was made in the Third Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, whereby it is enacted, That the Monies to ariſe from time to time, by certain Surplaſſes, Exceſſes, and overplus Monies therein ſpecified (which are commonly called, the *Sinking Fund*) ſhall be appropriated for diſcharging the Principal and Intereſt of ſuch National Debts and Incumbrances as were incurred before the 25th Day of *December* 1716, and were declared to be National Debts, and were provided for by Act of Parlaiment, in ſuch Manner and Form as ſhould be directed or appointed by any future Act or Acts of Parliament; and the ſaid Act of Parliament is confirmed by another Act made in the 6th Year of His late Majeſty, which (after reciting, that the ſaid overplus Money will be greatly increaſed, as it was from the 24th of *June* 1727) applies the ſaid overplus Monies, as they ſtood appropriated by the former Act, and likewiſe eſtabliſhes a Contract between the Publick and every individual Creditor of the Publick that ſubſcribed to the *South-Sea* Company, that the ſaid ſubſcribing Creditors ſhall have a perpetual Annuity of 4 *per Cent*, from the Year 1727, until they ſhould be paid off, and then applies the Sinking Fund ſo increaſed, to pay ſuch Debts as were contracted before the 25th of *December* 1716, and declared

declared to be National Debts, and provided for by Act of Parliament, which if it is purſued, will be the moſt effectual means (as it is the ſtrongeſt Stipulation that can be made) for paying off the National Debt. And theſe Appropriations in the ſaid Acts were manifeſtly made to prevent the Application of the Sinking Fund to the current Service of the Year, or to the Payment of Debts incurred ſince the Year 1716, which like the preſent Navy Debt, may have lain dormant as long as they could poſſibly be concealed, and been occaſioned by Miniſters, who have run the Nation into larger Expences every Year, than they thought for their Intereſt to demand from Parliament. We apprehend the greater Danger from this Proceeding, by conſidering the Steps which have been taken before it came to this Point. At firſt, ſome Surpluſſes were diſtinguiſhed out of the Sinking Fund, and Supplies for the current Service of the Year raiſed upon them. Then a Sum of Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds, being Surpluſſes of the ſaid Fund, over the Million which had been annually paid off, was applied laſt Year in the ſame manner. Now the Whole is taken at once? and we may juſtly ſuſpect, that the next Attempt will be to mortgage the Sinking Fund; the Conſequence of which will inevitably be (as we conceive) a total Deſtruction of Parliamentary Credit, and introduce a Neceſſity of taxing the Funds. The next Step is more eaſy to be foreſeen, than proper to be expreſſed.

3. Becauſe the appropriating Clauſe in this Act is, in Effect, an Unappropriation of all the Money that has been raiſed this Year, and puts it in the Power of a Miniſter to divert any of the Supplies to whatever Purpoſes he ſhall think fit; and this, in Conſequence only of an unprecedented Meſſage from the Crown, ſpecifying neither the Dangers apprehended, nor the Services propoſed; whereas appropriating Clauſes were introduced to prevent the ſecret ill Uſe of publick Money, and every Tendency of breaking through them, is a juſt Foundation for parliamentary Jealouſy and Enquiry; and therefore we apprehend, that we cannot anſwer it to the Nation, if we ſhould acquieſce, when ſuch Innovations are attempted.

4. Becauſe this new Method of unappropriating Money, raiſed for particular Uſes, fruſtrates and eludes the Wiſdom and Caution of Parliaments in the original Grant of thoſe Monies, which is always in Conſequence of Eſti-

mates laid before the other Houſe, and for Services ſpecified; and this too, at the Beginning of the Seſſion in a full Houſe: Whereas, this unappropriating Clauſe comes in, not only at the End of the Seſſion, but at the End of the Parliament, in a thin Houſe, after many Gentlemen were obliged to go to their reſpective Countries, and the Houſe may be apprehended to have conſiſted chiefly of *ſuch*, who had either no Buſineſs in the Country, or had *particular Reaſons* for not going there till this Clauſe ſhould be firſt paſſed, and take Effect.

5. Becauſe this Clauſe gives Miniſters ſuch a Latitude to embezzle or miſapply the publick Money, that we apprehend it to be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence: For the Accounts (if any) given afterwards of the Diſpoſal of ſuch Sums, though impoſſible to be credited, may be impoſſible to be diſproved. Domeſtick Fortunes may be raiſed out of foreign Subſidies, and the Money asked for our Defence, and granted for our Safety, may be employed for our Deſtruction. The Vote of Credit in the Year 1726, and what was built upon it, coſt the Nation one Million, Seven Hundred Ninety Seven Thouſand, Seven Hundred and Thirty Pound, excluſive of the great Increaſe of Forces by Sea and Land, that were granted by Parliament, Four Hundred and Thirty Five Thouſand Pounds were never accounted for to Parliament; and the reſt was accounted for under the Articles of Money paid to the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, amounting to one Million, Seventy Nine Thouſand, Seven Hundred Pounds; To the Crown of *Sweden*, One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds; To the Duke of *Wolfembuttle*, One Hundred Thouſand Pounds; To Exchange to the *Heſſians*, Ten Thouſand, Three Hundred Thirty Five Pounds; To Exchange to *Denmark*, Twenty Two Thouſand, Six Hundred Ninety Four Pounds: And all this Expence was incurred to guard againſt Dangers which the Adminiſtration then gave out they apprehended from the exorbitant Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

6. Becauſe the Money raiſed this Year amounts to Three Millions, Nine Hundred and Eighty Thouſand Pounds: One Million is raiſ'd by that expenſive Way of mortgaging the Salt for Eight Years; the Sinking Fond amounting to Twelve Hundred Thouſand Pounds is taken, and every thing done that can carry an Appearance of eaſing the Land this Election Year: But this Bill not only gives the Miniſters

Miniſters a Power over the whole Supply raiſed this Year, but, by this unprecedented Device, lays a certain Foundation of a greater Load upon the Land, which the Nation may be reduced to pay off, with Intereſt, next Year: And we cannot omit this Circumſtance, That the Money voted this Year exceeds the Supply to the Amount of above One Hundred Thouſand Pounds.

7. Becauſe we conceive, this Precedent to be the more dangerous at the End of a Parliament, and may be followed fatally for our Liberties at the Concluſion of future Parliaments; For we have little Reaſon to be ſure, and as little to hope, that future Parliaments will be, like this, *unbyaſſed*, *uncorrupt*, *uninfluenced*, by the great Number of Employments they enjoy; zealous Aſſertors of the Laws, Liberties, and Conſtitution of their Country. And ſhould there ever hereafter unfortunately be choſen a Houſe of Commons, conſiſting of a Set of Men, corrupted by a Miniſter, bartering the Liberties of their Country for Places and Penſions, in the moſt flagitious manner; deteſted and deſpiſed by thoſe they repreſent, they would probably, towards the End of their Term, compleat the Meaſure of their Iniquity, by lodging ſuch a Power in the Hands of their *Correſponding Miniſter*, as would enable him to chuſe them again in the ſucceeding Parliament, contrary to the Intentions, as well as Intereſts, of their true Electors, by which means Corruption and Tyranny would be entailed upon this Nation, in the moſt dangerous manner, by the Sanction of Parliament.

8. Becauſe blending inconſiſtent Matters of this Nature, as we conceive, in a Money Bill, lays this Houſe under the utmoſt Difficulties, ſince the Delays occaſioned by any Alterations made in this Houſe to ſome Parts of a Money Bill, may be unavoidable Obſtructions to other Parts of it, that require Expedition and Diſpatch.

9. Becauſe the extending of this unprecedented Power to the 24th of *December* next, is a Length of Time beyond what was ever known (as we apprehend) in any Caſe, and is, in our Opinion, not only dangerous, but unneceſſary: For the chief Pretence for the Vote, was to have Power during the Interval of Parliament, which may be choſen and meet much ſooner, if it ſhall be thought convenient, after ſo extenſive a Power is lodged in the Hands of the Miniſters for ſo long a Term.

Denbigh	*Clinton*	*Stair*	*Mortimer*
Litchfield	*Montjoy*	*Strafford*	*Tweedale*
Coventry	*Craven*	*Thanet*	*Gower*
Northampton	*Bathurſt*	*Marlborough*	*Ker*
Wenchelſea and	*Weymouth*	*Carteret*	*Maſham*
Nottingham	*Montroſe*	*Oxford* and	

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anvers's *laſt Journal contains Reflections upon a Letter* To the Freemen of Canterbury; *this Letter is ſaid to have been wrote by a certain* dignified Clergyman, *and is as follows.*

To the FREEMEN *of the City of* Canterbury.

Gentlemen,

" THE Election of your Repreſentatives in Parlia-
" ment drawing near, I beg Leave to offer ſome
" Things to your Conſideration, which I hope may be
" of Service at this critical Juncture, where the *cooleſt*
" *Conduct* is required; and yet (with Concern I ſpeak it)
" the *Heat* and *ill Temper* of ſome among us give me too
" little Reaſon to hope for any.

" Be That as it will, my Affection for my Fellow-Ci-
" tizens calls upon me to ſhew Them the *Rock*; and if
" They ſplit upon it, They can only blame Them-
" ſelves.

" The OATH then, that is to be taken by this late
" *Act of Parliament*, is the Milſtone that will grind you
" to Pieces, if you do not ward off the Blow; and ſurely
" had Gentlemen conſidered enough the Conſequences of
" it, They would never have conſented to it.

" I ſpeak as a *Chriſtian* to *Chriſtian Electors*; and it puts
" me in Mind of *another Bill*, carried on by a *noble Lord*
" of more Wit than Charity, who ſaid *by that Bill He had*
" *damned one Part of the Nation, and ſtarved the o-*
" *ther.*

" It puts an intire Stop to all Acts of *Charity*; as for
" Inſtance, had any Candidate been inclined to have paid
" off your *heavy Workhouſe Debt*, it muſt have precluded
" the Votes of a great many Conſciences truly ſcrupulous;

" and

" and I queſtion much whether *theſe Garments* lately given " to poor People and their Children may not be conſtrued " *Bribery*, when to be ſure it could come from no other " Deſign than *cloathing the naked.*

" But to the Point. As the Caſe now ſtands, *my Bre-* " *thren*, I do adviſe You, as far as You can, to ſave *this* " *City* from Judgments, that may hang over it by the " Guilt of *Perjury*; for I hear at preſent They are de- " termined to *ſwear the Electors.* Conſider how many " poor, inconſiderate, drunken People there may be, who " will take *raſh Oaths*; and it is only in their Power to " prevent it by the following Method.

" Let the *three Candidates* and their *chief Friends* meet " and agree that *no Oath* ſhall be tendered, (and if *They* " do agree, I can't ſee who will offer to demand it, with- " out their Approbation) and the Buſineſs is done. By " this Means, you will ſave the Souls of many People " from Perdition, and their Family from Ruin. Conſi- " der the Fate of *Dover*, who are now ruining each o- " ther with Action upon Actions, and be wiſe at other " People's Coſts. Should *all*, or any *one Candidate* re- " fuſe to oblige You, let the *Refuſer*, or *Refuſers*, loſe " your Favour, and You will eaſily find *other Gentlemen* " *of Fortunes and Abilities* to ſupply their Places. This, " Gentlemen, I adviſe You from no other Motive but a " *true*, *chriſtian Zeal* to prevent the Miſchiefs that muſt " enſue, ſhould *this Oath* be adminſtr'd.

" One Word more, *Gentlemen*, and I have done; and " That is, that I am glad I have this Opportunity of vin- " dicating *one of your Candidates* from the Aſperſion thrown " upon Him, on Occaſion of a late Advertiſement, *viz.* " *that by That He openly avows* BRIBERY *and* COR- " RUPTION. No; the very Words won't bear it. He " openly and honeſtly declares *that He voted* againſt *the* " *Bill to* prevent *Bribery and Corruption.* He thought " the *Reaſons* were ſo obvious, the *Oath* ſo terrible, there " was no Need to mention either *them*, or *it*; a Reſolu- " tion becoming a *Chriſtian*, tho' perhaps not a *modern* " *Patriot.*

" For my Part, I and my Family have voted for Him " many Years; and He hath ſurely laid a freſh Obligation " upon me and all *Hop-Planters*, by his late Diligence " and Aſſiduity in procuring an Act to prevent *all clan-*

" *deſtine*

" *deſtine Importation of foreign Hops*; and when other " Gentlemen were ſatisfied with laying only a Penalty " upon every Pound of Hops, He was reſolved to ſtrike " at the Root, and got a Clauſe to have them *burnt*. I " muſt confeſs, I can go no where in *Canterbury*, but I " ſee ſeveral Objects of his Benevolence towards my " Fellow-Citizens; ſome Perſons advanced in the World; " others ſaved from Poverty, and even Death. And " ſurely, *my Brethren*, I ſhould be ſorry to ſee our City " diveſted of all Help, in Time of Need, (for I am afraid " our *Prudence* is not very great) and ſo far from the " *Throne* as it muſt be, if *this Gentleman* ſhould not repre- " ſent us. Not that I believe it will be ſo, for I flatter " my ſelf how *corrupt* ſoever We are, We have not loſt " our *Gratitude*.

" Theſe, *Gentlemen*, are my own Thoughts, which I " was determined to communicate to You. If we do not " agree in Opinion, I heartily lament it. If we do, We " ſhall ſhew our ſelves People of *Honour* and *Gratitude*, " and have the Pleaſure of *ſaving a great many Souls and* " *hiding a Multitude of Sins*.

I am your moſt affectionate Brother,

April 26, 1734 J. C.

The foregoing Epiſtle (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) is written with ſuch an Air of *Chriſtian Zeal and Charity*, that the *Author* ſeems deſirous to impoſe Himſelf on the World for one of the reverend Dignitaries of *Canterbury*; but the *Charity*, which He takes ſo much Pains to inculcate, is much of the ſame Kind with That recommended by Father *Dominick* in the *Spaniſh Fryer*, *viz. a corrupt Reward for doing wicked and ſcandalous Jobs*.

The *late Act againſt Bribery* hath given great and grievous Offence to a *certain Party* amongſt us; who, having forfeited the natural Affections of the People by their former Conduct, can entertain no Hopes of reconciling them to their Intereſt but by *corrupt Methods*, and therefore endeavour to remove *this Obſtacle* out of their Way. It is indeed the *Rock upon which they are afraid of ſplitting*, and the *Milſtone*, *that will grind Them to Pieces*.

I never was an Advocate for the Multiplication of *Oaths*, which I always thought to be a Thing of dangerous Conſequence; but if *Swearing* was ever neceſſary and juſtifiable, it is certainly ſo upon this Occaſion, in order to

to preſerve the *Freedom of Elections*, that great Bulwark of our Conſtitution, and Cornerſtone of all our Liberties. On the other Hand, what can be more ridiculous than to hear *thoſe Men* preaching againſt the Impoſition of *Oaths*, who have already proſtituted them in ſuch a Manner, as to render the Neglect of them almoſt proverbial; and lately projected a *Scheme*, which would have rendered the ſtrict Obſervation of them abſolutely impracticable?

It might have been expected that a *Writer*, who affects ſo much *Piety* and Regard for the *Souls of Men*, would have endeavoured to divert the *Judgments of God*, which He ſeems to apprehend, by exhorting his Fellow-Citizens in the moſt pathetick Manner to avoid the *Guilt of Perjury*, and give their Votes freely, according to the beſt of their Judgment, without any *corrupt Influence*. This, I ſay, would have been more conſiſtent with the Character of ſo *conſcientious a Writer*, than adviſing Them to defeat the Intention of the Legiſlature, by obliging their *Candidates* to agree *that no Oath ſhould be tender'd*, and thereby opening a Door for *Corruption*, which is certainly a Sin, as well as *Perjury*; eſpecially in a Point of ſo much Conſequence as the Choice of a *free Parliament*, and the Safety of our *Conſtitution*.

As to our *Author*'s Apprehenſions that *this Law will put an intire Stop to all Acts of Charity*, it is certain that *Charity* may degenerate into *Corruption*; or, to ſpeak more properly, *Corruption* may be practiſed under the Pretence of *Charity*; but I deny that the *Act* was deſigned to prevent any *publick Benefactions*, or that it can be juſtly conſtrued in ſuch a Senſe. It relates only to perſonal Gratifications, of a *corrupt Nature*, by Way of Bargain and Sale for Votes Beſides, I ſhould be glad to know how it comes to paſs that Gentlemen ſhould have ſo much uncommon Generoſity and Benevolence juſt upon the Point of an *Election*, more than at any other Time. There are Opportunities enough for the moſt *charitable Chriſtians* to open the Bowels of their Compaſſion, without any Danger of Proſecutions, or even the Suſpicion of private Ends; and if *this Gentleman* Himſelf ſhould be piouſly diſpoſed to pay the *Workhouſe Debt* He mentions, to *cloath all the Naked in Canterbury*, or even to *rebuild the Metroplitan Church* there, I will undertake to indemnify Him from all the Penalties of *that Act*.

I can-

I cannot think it very politick in Him to mention the Caſe of *Dover*, where *open Bribery* was not only added to *notorious Influence of another Kind*, but *ſome Perſons* were not aſhamed to encourage the People in their *Corruption* and *Perjury*, by aſſuring Them that all ſuch Offences would be wiped away by an *Act of Grace* as ſoon as the Parliament meets.

Something of this Kind was likewiſe done at *Canterbury*; for it appears by the Paper before us that *one of the Candidates* thought fit to purge Himſelf, in a publick Advertiſement, from the Imputation of having *voted* For *the Bill againſt Bribery and Corruption*, and to promiſe his *Aſſiſtance in the* Repeal *of it*. This Advertiſement, which I find in the ſame Paper, runs thus, *viz.*

" Whereas it hath been reported *that I voted for a late*
" *Bill againſt Bribery and Corruption*, which contains an *Oath*
" to be taken by the Electors, (who have a Right to vote
" at the Election of Members to ſerve for the Commons
" of *Great Britain*) before He is admitted to Poll at the ſame
" Election; I think my ſelf obliged to declare, upon my
" *Honour*, that I voted Againſt *the ſaid Bill*, and deter-
" mined (if I could have had the Opportunity) to have
" aſſiſted in the REPEAL of it —— I take this Occaſion to
" deſire the Freemen to excuſe me for not paying my Re-
" ſpects, and making more early Application to Them, be-
" cauſe I was obliged to attend in Parliament, in order to
" promote a Bill of great Conſequence to the *Hop-Planters*,
" for the Benefit of this City and Neighbourhood.

Witneſs my Hand.

T. H.

The *Letter-writer* tells us that *this Advertiſement* occaſion'd an Aſperſion to be thrown upon the *Gentleman*, as if he *openly avow'd Bribery and Corruption*; whereas it is plain he only *openly diſavow'd the Bill to prevent them* and expreſſed his Reſolution to aſſiſt in the *Repeal* of it. What Pity is it that the Freemen of *Canterbury* would not put it in his Power to execute a Reſolution, *ſo becoming a* Chriſtian, *though perhaps not a* Modern Patriot?

When the *Gentleman* was engaged in this Vindication of himſelf, I wonder He did not particularize his Merits a little further; for perhaps He might have added, upon his *Honour*, that He voted for the famous 115,000 *l.* the *Heſſian Troops*, the *Standing Army*, the *Revival of the Salt Duty*, the late *Exciſe Scheme*, and the *Vote of Confidence*,

as

as well as againſt the *Repeal of the Septennial Act*, the *Penſion Bill*, *Place Bill*, *Army Bill*, and the unchriſtian Attempts of our *modern Patriots*, in Behalf of Liberty.

The *Letter writer* concludes with denouncing his Anathema againſt his Fellow-Citizens, if They did not chuſe *this Gentleman* to repreſent them. *Woe unto Thee, Woe unto Thee*, ſaith He, *O City of* Canterbury! *Diveſted ſhalt Thou be of all Help in Time of Need, and the kindly Rays of the* THRONE *ſhall be withdrawn from Thee!*

Thus ends this notable Apology for *Corruption*; which the pious Mr. *J. C.* recommends to all good Chriſtians, as the only Expedient to *ſave a great many Souls, and hide a Multitude of Sins.*

Extract from FOG'S-JOURNAL.

If ever the Liberties of England are deſtroyed, it muſt be done by a Parliament.

MR. *Fog begins his laſt* Journal *with a Quotation from a Pamphlet ſhewing the Nature of* Government *in* General, *and of the* Engliſh Government *in* Particular, *'till the Reign of* Charles *the Firſt.*

Upon the Reſtoration, Mr. Fog *obſerves that the People in a Fit of Kindneſs gave* Charles *the Second a large Revenue, but that he being an expenſive Prince, could not ſpare Money to do much Miſchief; and that the Practice of ſplitting Employments in Order to* bribe *a great Number of Members in the Houſe of* C——ns *was not then known.*

At that Time (ſays Mr. *Fog*) there was but one Lord Treaſurer, whereas ſince we have ſeen five or ſix Lords of the Treaſury,——inſtead of one Lord High Admiral, we have ſince ſeen ſeven Lords of the Admiralty, and perhaps, all theſe Lords, as they are call'd, have been Members of the Houſe of Commons at the ſame Time,--- we have ſeen, beſides, ſeven Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, nine of the Exciſe, fourteen of the Navy Office, ten of the Stamp Office, ſixteen Commiſſioners of Trade, two of the Poſt-Office, four of the Tranſport Office, four for Hackney Coaches, four for Wine Licences, and ſuch a Number of others, that this Paper would not be large enough to enumerate them all.

It ſeems the Publick is of Opinion, that the Buſineſs of theſe ſeveral Offices has not been executed, either with more Addreſs, or with cleaner Hands, than while each was committed to the Management of a ſingle Perſon; but perhaps a Place-Man will tell you, that tho' ſix dull Heads are not better than one in an Office, ſix corrupt Votes are better than one in another Place; and tho' being elected into Parliament does not make a Man a greater Tool than he was before, yet on the other Side it is ſtrange to ſee that a Man who was conſider'd with no Regard either by the Publick, or his own private Friends, while out of Office, if he can but bribe a poor little Borough in *Scotland*, or *Cornwall*, or *Devonſhire*, ſhould immediately become qualified to be a Plenipotentiary to make Treaties, to command a Regiment, to be an Admiral, a Judge, or a Commiſſioner, the firſt of which requires good natural Parts, as well as great Knowledge in the Intereſt of the Nation, and all the reſt require at leaſt Practice.

But as Offices and Employments are very much increas'd, even ſince this Complaint was firſt made, if they ſhould be all diſpoſed of amongſt thoſe who are to be Inquiſitors into the Actions of the Miniſters, and appointed to watch the Liberties of the People, what would become of the Conſtitution?——Might not a Miniſter make any Attempts againſt his Country without Fear of being puniſhed?———Might not the moſt blundering and arbitrary Fellow living challenge his Enemies to impeach him?——No doubt he might; for to impeach a Man ſo ſupported would be like trying a common Felon by a Jury conſiſting of the very Perſons who had aided and aſſiſted him, and were his Accomplices in all his Robberies; no, if once Criminals become Judges, and Malefactors are to be try'd by none but themſelves, their common Danger will make them unite and adhere together,———let there be never ſo much Villany, Blundering or Miſmanagement, all the Attempts of an uncorrupt Minority to impeach will come to nothing.

I ſay, when once that Houſe comes to be fill'd with Perſons in Civil and Military Employments, it will be found that Men will hold their Places by no other Tenure than the Miſchief they do their Country in a Legiſlative Capacity; and the Minute a Man ſhews that he has Honour and Courage enough to refuſe to obey Orders, where he ought to act with Freedom, he will be *caſhier'd*, and

of

of Conſequence you will not ſee a Perſon of any Ability or Integrity left in a publick Poſt in the Kingdom; nay, the Author from whom I have borrow'd theſe Hints ſays, That there was a Time within his own Memory, that if the Miniſters had thirty more Employments at their Diſpoſal, the Liberties of *England* had been at an End.

I am very much afraid, that as this Nation has been corrupted by all the Arts that could poſſibly be put in Practice for that Purpoſe, fourſcore or a hundred thouſand Pounds a Year diſpoſed of in Places and Bribes would render many Millions of no Service to the Publick, becauſe it would probably occaſion a moſt proſtitute Compliance, and every Miſmanagement, Blunder or Depredation would meet with Approbation from our Truſtees. We ſhould ſee publick Spirit ridicul'd and rundown, and Treachery, Profaneneſs, Atheiſm, Prodigality, Luxury, and all the Vices that attend a looſe, diſorderly and rapacious Adminiſtration, propagated and encourag'd in its ſtead.

By the Courſes which ſome of our Men of Buſineſs were taking in ſome former Reigns, the Nation ſeem'd to apprehend that Things would come to this paſs, and therefore an Act was made by a Parliament, that we may believe was not bribed, that no Employments or Offices ſhould be given to Members of Parliament, but how ſhamefully was this afterwards quibbled away,——when a Member of Parliament receives an Office, he is forſooth to be re-elected, as if this Re-election, like Confirmation by a Biſhop, would give him new Grace, and make him act for his Country, not for his Employment. But it ſeems when a good Law has paſs'd, it is the Policy of ſome Men to take away all the Advantages the Nation can have by it, under Pretence of explaining it; for tho' we have no Improvements in Arts or Sciences, we have made very large Improvements in Sin and Impudence; for when Employments were not near ſo numerous as they are at preſent, it was thought adviſable to make a Law to exclude the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, of the Exciſe, and Poſt-Office, *&c.* from Seats in Parliament, from a Conviction, that the Miniſters have an abſolute Command over thoſe People, and can make them act as they pleaſe; but why did not the Miniſters of thoſe Times mock the Nation by explaining it away in the ſame Manner, as has been ſince done by the other Act, ſince there was as much Reaſon for one as for the other? Is it becauſe they were not Men

of ſuch good Foreheads, or is it becauſe they did not ſtand in need of a Poſſe of Mercenaries in that Houſe, to defend their Blunders, and protect them from the Puniſhment juſtly due to their Crimes.

There is nothing ſo univerſally allow'd in Politicks, as that Liberty cannot ſubſiſt where the executive and legiſlative Parts of the Government are not kept aſunder—— If we ſhould run into a contrary Practice, and ſee our Lawgivers made up of Place-Men Civil and Military, they will have nothing to fear, or nothing to do, but every Man to be as great a Knave in his Poſt as he thinks fit, and when a general Diſaffection is ſpread amongſt the People from ſuch a melancholy Scene, they may enact penal Laws to quel the Spirits of the People, and to make them ſubmit to the Yoak; and leſt thoſe ſhou d not be ſufficient, in order to make themſelves more ſafe, let them keep a Standing Army, then will you ſee a poor Rogue hang'd for ſtealing a Shilling, while a Thief that robs the Publick of Thouſands ſhall be honoured and preferr'd, and no Knave of any Rank will ever ſuffer, unleſs a Prime Miniſter ſhou'd take it in his Head out of Love to his Country to hang himſelf.

Nature has endued all Animals with a Kind of Inſtinct, by which they know their natural Enemies; the Dove flies from the Kite, and the defenceleſs Lamb does not aſſociate with the Fox or Wolf, the People muſt have leſs Apprehenſion than brute Beaſts, if they did not know Place-Men to be their Enemies: theſe are the Animals that live upon them; I might even ſay, prey upon them; like Foxes and Wolves they bear no Wool themſelves, but here they go beyond thoſe Animals, for they are cloath'd with the Wool of the Flock; nay, the Flock ſometimes goes naked, that they may be warm.

It has often and often been foretold, that if ever the Liberties of this Nation ſhould be deſtroyed, it would be done by a Parliament; and if we ſhould ſee a Parliament, whereof the Majority ſhould conſiſt of Place-Men and Penſioners, the Prophecy would ſoon be fulfill'd, a corrupt Miniſter at the Head of ſuch a Band of Legiſlators gives us an Idea of a Gang of Robbers with their Captain at their Head.

Articles

Articles of News extracted from FOG's laſt JOURNAL.

AS there has been lately publiſhed in our News Papers a great many *Declarations* ſigned by the *Diſſenters* of ſeveral parts of England, it was naturally to have been expected, that ſome ſuch *Declaration* would have been ſigned and publiſhed by the *general Aſſembly* of the Kirk of Scotland, which met at Edinburgh about the beginning of this Month; but we hear from thence, that, *wiſe People* (who cannot be accuſed of any want of a proper *Zeal* for the *Religious Sect* they have *embraced*) can *diſtinguiſh* between *Religion* and *Politicks*, and have been ſo far from allowing themſelves to be made *Tools* of by thoſe who are *hired* to *ſubvert* the *Conſtitution*, and the *Liberties* of their *Country*, that they only choſe a Moderator, who is juſtly eſteemed to be not only *true* to his *Religion*, but likewiſe to his *Country*, and in all their other Proceedings, teſtify, that no true Chriſtian ought to *betray* the *general Intereſt* of Mankind for the ſake of eſtabliſhing any *particular Opinion* about *Religion*.

The Lord Forbes, his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of Ruſſia, being appointed an Admiral in the Britiſh Fleet, has received Orders from this Court to return Home; and it is expected that his Lordſhip will very ſpeedily embark on Board ſome of our Merchant Ships homeward Bound from Petersburgh.

We hear that the Fleet of Men of War now in the Downs, under the Command of Sir John Norris, being compleatly Manned, have lain for ſome Days with their fore-top-Sails looſe, expecting immediate *Orders* for *Sailing*; but we do not hear that they have as yet received any *ſuch Orders*, and when they do, it is to be hoped, they will be Accompanied with *Peaceful Inſtructions*.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

Two DREAMS.

MR. FREEMAN *in the* Daily-Courant *informs his Readers, that he had lately a long Converſation at a certain Coffee-Houſe with a furious* Modern Patriot.

When

When I came home (ſays Mr. *Freeman*) the mettled Impertinence of this bigotted Malecontent ran for ſome Time in my Head. To compoſe my Thoughts, I read half a dozen Pages of Mr. *Addiſon's* Works, and then, filling my Pipe, took a few Turns up and down my Room, till finding an unuſual Drowſineſs hanging on me, I ſat down in an Elbow Chair, and fell faſt aſleep. Immediately, methought, I was tranſported to a very pleaſant *Villa*, where I beheld all the Beauties beſtowed by an Elegance of Taſte, heightened through the Charms of an agreeable Ruſticity. Pleaſed with ſo entertaining a Scene, I entered the Houſe, and after paſſing through ſeveral handſome Rooms, came, at laſt, into a fine Study, adorned with excellent Pictures; among which, I could only diſtinguiſh three Faces at the upper End of the Room, *viz. Oliver Cromwell* in the Middle, and on his Right Hand, General *Monk*, the great E—— of *S———d* hanging on his Left; all admirably drawn, each Picture having under it an armed Chair, there being no other Seats in the Study.

While I was gazing at theſe Pourtraits, three Gentlemen entered the Room; the firſt was a fair ſquat Man, who ſeemed to be about Fifty, the ſecond a tall thin Perſonage, who moved with a ſtiff ſolemn Air, and the third ſtooped a little in the Shoulders, tho' he appeared to have been a much more graceful Perſon than either of the other two; immediately they took their Seats, without ſeeming to perceive me; whereupon I retired to a Corner of the Study, where I could hear very diſtinctly what they ſaid. A long Conference they had, in which though they talked warmly, yet they could not agree but in one Point, which was, their implacable Hatred to a certain Man, whom they determined to deſtroy inſtantly at any Rate, and then to aſſume the ſupreme Authority into their own Hands, till they ſhould come to ſome Agreement among themſelves, how to diſpoſe of it. Which Reſolution, when they had taken, they roſe and went haſtily through the Apartments; I followed as faſt as I could, but without being able to overtake them.

Having at Length reached the outer Door, which lay towards a large Common, I went out at it, and for ſome Time walked about without knowing where I was; at laſt I ſaw a fine Standard erected on a riſing Ground, wherein was depicted a Phœnix ſpringing from a blazing

Neſt

Neſt of burning Spices, round which was embroidered theſe Words, RISING WITH REDOUBLED SPLENDOR: It was eaſy to diſcover the Intention of the Motto, as it referred to the Device in the Colours; but I was puzzling my Brains to no Purpoſe, in order to dive into the ſecret Meaning of this Inſcription, when I was ſurprized with the Appearance of a conſiderable Body of Horſe and Foot marching towards the Standard; as they approached pretty near it, I went and poſted myſelf behind it, leaning on one of the Staves that ſupported it.

When theſe Troops came up, they formed to the Right of the Standard, and the tall lean Gentleman I had ſeen in the Study poſted himſelf at their Head Some of the principal Perſons among them drew round about them, and one, in the Name of the reſt, demanded to what End they were aſſembled, and what Enemy they were to engage: Gentlemen, ſaid their Chief, We are to free our Sovereign and our Country from thoſe Enemies who have been too long encouraged and careſſed; after which we will take Care to recommend our Friends to ſupply their Places at ———, and ſo our Government ſhall, like yon Phœnix, riſe with double Luſtre. Thoſe he had ſpoke to, ſeemed ſatisfied with all they had heard, and retired to their reſpective Poſts. Inſtantly I heard the Trumpets ſound from another Quarter, and perceived a new Body of Men marching towards me, with the fair ſquat Gentleman in their Van; they formed the Left, and then their Commander addreſſed them in theſe Terms: Liberty, my Friends, is what we fight for, let us no more ſubmit to the Dominion of a ſingle Perſon, but let every Man who has Merit, have at leaſt an equal Chance of Power: Be couragious, ſet fire to our old C——ſt——n, and let the Commonwealth riſe from her Aſhes, like yon gay Bird, more bright and lively, than ever ſhe appeared in former Days. By this Time the third Column came in Sight, headed by the Lord of that *Villa*, from which I had juſt now come; they were a very odd Mixture of Folks, ſome Old, ſome Lame, and moſt of them miſerably Poor. They ranged themſelves in the Centre, and their Chieftan with a low Voice delivered himſelf to them thus: My Friends, this is your laſt Stake, you know I have always ſerved you, whatever Diſguiſes it might be neceſſary for me to wear for a Time, now you muſt ſerve your

your ſelves, and bring about ſuch a RESTORATION, as may put all our battered Fortunes in a good Way: the Phœnix points out what we may do to make OUR KING and OURSELVES Happy. Theſe Men on our Side are deceived, and fight for us againſt themſelves. Scarce had he ſpoke e're an Army with a Royal Standard flying, attacked and routed them in an Inſtant, for all of them ſmelling out the Treachery, by which they had been united, fled from each other faſter than from the Enemy; and in this Confuſion I awoke.

My *Dream* made a very ſtrong Impreſſion on my Mind; I compared what in Sleep I had ſeen, with what awake I had feared; I conſidered the Probability there was, that all this might in Time, and by the Means now practiſed, be brought about: and as I was tormenting my ſelf with theſe Reflections, my former Drowſineſs reinvaded me, and I ſunk a ſecond Time into a profound Sleep, to which my Concern and Agitation of Mind indiſputably contributed, as well as to the framing in my Imagination the Sequel of my Viſion.

Methought I ſtood in a large magnificent Hall in a Royal Palace, at the upper End of which ſtood a Throne, over which hung a Canopy of Crimſon Velvet: An Auguſt Monarch quickly after entered, from a Door on the Right Hand, and aſcended the Throne; he was dreſſed in Purple Robes, held a Scepter in one Hand, and a Mound in the other, having an Imperial Crown upon his Head. No ſooner was he ſeated, but a Crowd of his Nobles ſurrounded him, and at his Right ſtood a grave comely Man, whoſe very Countenance ſpoke him good-natured; immediately a Perſon of indifferent Aſpect, and clad in the Habit of a Suppliant, preſented a Petition, wherein was ſet forth, in the moſt moving Terms, the miſerable Condition of thoſe unhappy Perſons, whom the three popular Demagogues had ſeduced to Rebellion, who now moſt humbly confeſſed their Crime, and their Folly in committing it, imploring Mercy, and their being reſtored to thoſe Bleſſings which henceforward they ſhould know how to value, and in ſome Meaſure to pay, by a grateful Obedience.

Some of the Nobles were for rejecting this Petition, and leaving theſe deluded Wretches to the Rigour of the Law; they urged the Unreaſonableneſs and Baſeneſs of their Behaviour, in arming againſt a Government the moſt

moſt gentle, as well as the moſt juſt; their having been warned by repeated Informations, and their being put in Mind of what others had ſuffered, from all which it was argued, that they were Objects unfit for Mercy. But the good Man at the King's Right Hand began an Oration, wherein he diſplayed the Nature and good Effects of Clemency; he expatiated on the good Intentions of many of theſe unhappy Men, detected the Artifices which had been employed to deceive them, and ſhewed the Probability of their future dutiful Behaviour. By which he moved the King, naturally inclined to Compaſſion, to grant them a full and free Pardon. On the News of which, ſo great an Acclamation aroſe among the People without, as thoroughly awaked me. Upon which I took Paper, Pen and Ink immediately, and ſet down the Heads of ſo extraordinary a DREAM.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

A Diſcourſe ſhewing that Parliaments *were never* Annual *in* England, *in Oppoſition to the* Craftſman's *Aſſertion, that* Annual Parliaments *were our* Antient Conſtitution.

THE Statute of *Edward* the IIId. which enacts, That Parliaments ſhould be *held once a Year, and oftner, if need be*, hath no relation to *New Parliaments*, or Parliaments *annually choſen*, but was only thought a *wiſe Proviſion* againſt our Kings governing *without the Advice* of a *National Council*; which had been very much the Practice from the *Norman* Conqueſt to that Time. It was an Act for *frequent Seſſions*, but not for *frequent New Parliaments*; nor was it ever underſtood in that Senſe. If there had been a *Law* in Being for *Annual Parliaments*, or *thoſe* had been thought Part of the *Conſtitution*, the Parliament that met in 1640 would not have failed to make uſe of it againſt King *Charles* I. But they mention no *ſuch Conſtitution*, nor complain of any *ſuch Breach* of the Conſtitution: They complain, indeed, of the King's governing *without Parliaments*, but not of his governing without Parliaments *Annually choſen.*

But there is another Thing which puts this beyond all doubt; and that is, the *famous Debate* in the Year 1677, about a *Prorogation*; when *this Statute* of *Edward* the

IIId. was quoted by the Anti-courtiers to prove the *Diſſolution* of a Parliament, which they wanted to have *diſſolved*; and their Argument lay thus: That, according to *this Statute*, Parliaments were to be *held once a Year*; but the *preſent Parliament* had been *prorogued above a Year*, therefore it was *diſſolved*. Lord *Shaftsbury*, *Buckingham*, and the other Lords, who were ſent to the Tower for aſſerting the Diſſolution, did not aſſert, That by virtue of *this Law*, we had a Right to *Annual Parliaments*. No: But that Parliaments ought to *ſit once a Year*, or that there ſhould be *Annual Seſſions*. This, they ſaid, was *Law*, and founded in *this Statute*; but they never dreamt of our Author's wild Imagination, that by *this Act*, we had a Right to *Parliaments Annually choſen*.

But not only *Reaſon*, but *Fact* is againſt *this Dimock* for the *Ancient Conſtitution*; for there is neither *Law* nor *Cuſtom* on his Side. Strange indeed! that *Annually-choſen Parliaments* ſhould be *the Conſtitution* of *England*, and yet, neither *Law* nor *common Uſage* can be produced to ſupport it.

He *defies* me to ſhew, that *any one Parliament* ſat two Years without *a new Election*, from the Fourth of *Edward* the IIId. to the Twenty-ſecond of *Henry* the VIIIth. Very particularly truly! And yet, notwithſtanding this bold Defiance, the *Practice*, *Uſage*, or *Cuſtom* of theſe Two Hundred Years is fully and directly againſt him, as ſhall now be ſhewn.

In the Fourth or Fifth Year of *Edward* the IIId. (the Year from which our Author dates his *Annual Parliaments*) there was a Parliament held at *London*: and from thence to the Seventeenth of his Reign; as appears by *Daniel*, there was no *new Parliament*; that is, there was *no new Parliament for twelve Years together*, commencing immediately from the making this *new imaginary Act* for *Annual Parliaments!* And from the Seventeenth to the Thirty Fifth of the ſame Reign, there was *no new Parliament*, but *the ſame* met ſeveral Times by *Prorogation*. This Author ſays, indeed, that the Practice of *Prorogation* was firſt introduced the Twenty Second of *Henry* the VIIIth; but *Daniel* ſays expreſly, in the Eighteenth Year of this Reign, "The next Year after *another* Parliament, or rather, *the ſame Prorogued*, was held at *London*." And *this ſame Parliament*, choſen in the Seventeenth Year, and meeting at *London* the Eighteenth Year, met again at *Weſtmin-*

Weſtminſter in the Twenty Fourth Year; for *the Acts* of that Parliament are called *Other Acts* of the *ſame Parliament.* 'Tis alſo true, that in this very Reign (in the Beginning of which the ſuppoſed Act for *Annual Parliaments* was made) there were but *Nine or Ten Parliaments*, during the Space of *Fifty One Years*; and yet, notwithſtanding *the Truth* of all theſe things, looking our Author ſo full in the Face, he hath *the Aſſurance* to defy me to ſhew, that *any one Parliament* ſat two Years *without a new Election!*

In the next unfortunate Reign of *Richard* the IId. there were *more Seſſions* of Parliament than Years of the King's Reign; there were Five and Twenty Parliaments, as they are called, in Two and Twenty Years: But, after the manner of our Author, I *defy* him to ſhew, that *Five* of theſe were *new Parliaments.* The Hiſtorian ſays, *A Parliament was held*; *the Parliament aſſembled*; or *the Parliament met*: but doth not ſay, they were Parliaments *newly choſen*; nor is there the *leaſt Shadow* or Appearance of any ſuch Cuſtom.

In the Reign of *Henry* the IVth. there were alſo almoſt as many *Seſſions* as *Years*; and *theſe Seſſions* are called, the *Meeting of Parliaments*; but there is not the leaſt Evidence that they were *new Parliaments.* The Hiſtorian ſays, in the Fourth Year of this Reign. "That on the "Morrow after the Feaſt of *St. Michael*, *a Parliament* "met at *Weſtminſter*, and ſat ſeven Weeks. And about "the Feaſt of *All Saints*, the Year after, a Parliament "was called at *Coventry*, and ſat till *St. Andrew's* Day;" that is, a Month: When, he ſays in theſe very Words, "They were *prorogued*, and ordered to meet again at "*Weſtminſter* upon the *Octaves* of *Epiphany.*" When theſe *Octaves* arrived, his Words are, "the Parliament, "according to Appointment, met at *Weſtminſter*, and ſat "*Twelve Weeks.*" Doth any Man of common Senſe think theſe were *new Parliaments*, or that there were *no Prorogations* till the Twenty Second of *Henry* the VIIIth?

In the Fourth Year of *Henry* the Vth. the Hiſtorian, after he had ſaid, the Parliament was ſent into their Countries, immediately adds, in the Time of *this Seſſions* of Parliament; not *this Parliament*, but *this Seſſions* of Parliament.

In *Henry* the VIth's Reign, tho' there were Twenty Parliaments, as they are called, in Forty Years, yet no

Man can tell, from the Hiſtory of thoſe Times, how many were *new ones*, or whether *any of them were new.*

In all *Edward* the IVth's Reign, which was above *Twenty Years*, there was but *one Parliament*, notwithſtanding our Author's Act for *Annual Parliaments.*

In *Richard* the IIId's Reign, *one Parliament.*

In *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, no mention but of *Five Parliaments*, in *Twenty Four* Years: No Man can tell how many of theſe were *new*, or whether any but the *firſt*; and he was *Ten Years* without a Parliament.

Henry the VIIIth (notwithſtanding our Author's *Annual* Parliaments) was Ten Years at one time, Seven Years at another, and Ten at another, *without any Parliaments*; and yet no Notice taken of his acting againſt the *Conſtitution.* Nor does Lord *Herbert*, when he mentions the King's *continuing* the Parliament in the Twenty Second Year of his Reign, make any Obſervations, that 'twas *a new Cuſtom* introduced, but only ſays, "Our King, during theſe "great Affairs of *Chriſtendom*, reſolving his Parliament "ſhould continue, cauſed it to ſit again *January* the 6th, "1530-31."

Thus have I travelled through the *Craftſman*'s *Two Hundred Years*, in which Time he would have his Readers believe, that *Parliaments Annually choſen* were *the Conſtitution* of *England*; when there is not the leaſt Evidence, that *Parliaments* were ever *choſen Annually*; but ſtrong Evidence, that the *ſame Parliaments* ſat ſeveral Times, and that *Prorogations* were practiſed.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

OUR laſt *French* Letters brought nothing but what we had freſher before from other Parts.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

THE Governours of the ſeveral fortified Places in the *Auſtrian Netherlands* have received ſtrict Orders from the Court of *Vienna*, to repair to their reſpective Governments, without Delay, and not to depart from

from thence, upon any Account whatſoever, without expreſs Leave from Court. What has given Occaſion for theſe ſudden Orders is yet a Secret, and is the more wondered at, becauſe the Treaty of Neutrality has hitherto been obſerved on both Sides, with great Exactneſs.

Their *High* and *Mightineſſes* the *States General* have ſignified to the Ambaſſador of *France*, that as long as the *French* carry on the War with a View only of fixing King *Staniſlaus* on the Throne of *Poland*, they ſhould continue to act upon the ſame Footing they had hitherto done: But that if *France* ſhould attempt any Thing farther, they ſhould be obliged to embrace ſuch Means as they ſhould think neceſſary to maintain the Ballance of Power in *Europe*. In Anſwer to which, it is ſaid, the Ambaſſadour gave their *High Mightineſſes* the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty had not, in any wiſe, been moved to begin this War with a View to extend the Limits of his Dominions, nor had he any ſuch Ends in puſhing it on.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

SEveral of the Tranſports deſigned for *Italy*, ſet Sail from *Barcellona* on the 4th Inſtant, and were to be followed by the reſt in a few Days.

The Court of *Spain*, which is now at *Aranjuez*, and more particularly the Queen, expreſs an extraordinary Satisfaction at the Succeſſes *Don Carlos* has met with, in his firſt Expedition, to the Kingdom of *Naples*; from which they raiſe Prognoſtications of his future Greatneſs and Glory.

ROME *and* ITALY.

COUNT *Merci* having now got his Artillery, and Military Cheſt, is reſolved to open the Campaign by ſome important Action, without waiting for the 10,000 Men, he is in daily Expectation of from *Germany* to reinforce his Army; eſpecially as the *Confederates* have abandoned *Mirandola*, *San Beneditto*, and *Revero*.

Our laſt gave an Account of the Caſtle of *St. Elmo* having ſurrendered to *Don Carlos*, and the Garriſon's being made Priſoners of War: The Caſtle of *Baia*, with its Garriſon, have incurred the ſame Fate; and in that Place the *Spani-*

Spaniards found five and forty Pieces of Cannon, 900 Barrels of Powder, good Store of Ammunitions of War, Proviſions for 15 Months, and 9000 Duckets in Caſh. The Caſtle of *Loeuf* has likewiſe ſurrendered upon the ſame Terms; and of the Priſoners made in theſe ſeveral Places, 500 *Germans*, beſides *Neapolitans*, have entered into the *Spaniſh* Service.

Eight Thouſand *Spaniards*, chiefly Cavalry, have paſſed through *Benevento*, in their March towards *Pouille*, to reduce that Province, and ſecure the Sea-Ports.

A *Spaniſh* Man of War, with nine Tranſports are arrived at *Leghorn*, from *Iſchir*, in order to tranſport a conſiderable Reinforcement for the *Spaniſh* Army in *Naples*.

Count *Viſconti* having received a Reinforcement of Troops from *Sicily*, marched with them into the Country of *Tarentum*, where they are incloſed by the *Spaniards*; but as that Body of Troops is not looked upon ſufficient to attack the Count, with his *Sicilian* Succours, a Reinforcement is detached for that Service, and, at the ſame Time, two *Spaniſh* Men of War are ſent to the Gulph of *Tarentum*, and three more to the *Adriatick* Sea.

GERMANY.

THE 16th Inſtant, the *French* and *Imperial* Troops continued in their former Camps; and as the Camp poſſeſſed by the latter (the ſame which Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* formerly defended, with a ſmaller Force, againſt 100,000 Men) is thought inacceſſible, it was then believed, Prince *Eugene* would continue in it, free from all Apprehenſions, till the Troops of the Empire join him; but whether the *French* may not, in their preſent Situation, think fit to prevent that Junction, Time will ſhew. The *Heſſians* and the Contingent of the *Upper Rhine* were neareſt at Hand. The *Hanoverians* were arrived near *Franckfort*, and the *Pruſſians* in the Territories of *Fulda*, a Diſtrict belonging to the Abbot of that Name, who is a Prince of the Empire, in *Thuringia*, about ten *German* Miles from *Franckfort*.

The City of *Franckfort* is not yet come to a Reſolution with Regard to the Contribution demanded of them by the *French*.

The

The Imperial Lines, which the *French* lately took Poſſeſſion of, are ſaid to have coſt the Circle of *Suabia* a Million of Florins.

Great Preparations are making at *Strasburgh* for a Siege, and it is hardly doubted, but it will be that of *Philipsburgh*, which will be carried on by a Detachment under the Command of the Marquis *d'Asfeld*, while the Duke of *Berwick* purſues his own Deſigns, with the main Body of the Army.

Our *Dreſden* Letters make no Mention of any Preparations making there for King *Auguſtus*'s Return into *Poland*, though it has been reported from other Parts that it would be ſpeedy. The Difficulties the *Saxons* have met, and continue to meet with, in their March to join the *Ruſſians*, are very diſcouraging, and give his Majeſty no great Liking to hazard his Perſon there, till he can do it with more Safety. It is even ſaid, that Orders are iſſued for all the *Saxon* Troops to leave *Poland*.

The King of *Denmark* having reviewed the 6000 Men, deſigned for his Contingent, to ſerve on the *Rhine*, on the 17th Inſtant, near *Hamburg*, they began on the 19th to defile towards *Blankeneſe*, where a great Number of Veſſels were got ready to tranſport them over the *Elbe* to the *Krantz*. They croſſed that River on the 20th, and from thence continue their March to join Prince *Eugene*.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE Contents of our laſt Article of News from *Dantzick*, inſerted in our former BEE, is confirmed, with this Variation of Circumſtances only, that the Deſign of the *Ruſſians* was alone upon *Hagelsberg*, and that they only made a Feint of the other Places mentioned, to cover their real Intention. The *Ruſſians* allow that they had neither Men nor Artillery ſufficient to attack the principal Work on the Top of that Hill, to the Right of the *Oliva* Gate, and that, therefore, they attempted another Work on the Left, which was neceſſary to be taken firſt, in order to pave the Way for the Aſſault of the other: So that, as they have failed in this Attempt, which was but to be Introductory to their main Deſign, their whole Scheme ſeems to be defeated. They allow that the nine

ſuperior

ſuperior Officers, who commanded the Attack, with moſt of the others, and all the Engineers, together with a Thouſand of their beſt Men, periſhed in the Action: And to be ſure, as this Account came from themſelves, they have not made the worſt of it.

It appears by all Circumſtances, that the Attack was made with great Bravery and Reſolution: And by ſo much the greater is the Honour the *Dantzickers* have gained, by their gallant Defence. This Succeſs, with the Arrival of ſome *French* Succours, and the hourly Expectation of more, has inſpired the Inhabitants with ſo much Vigour, that they now will hear no more of a Surrender upon any Terms.

The *Menoniſts* (a Sect of *Anabaptiſts*) in *Dantzick*, to the Number of about 2,000, tho', by their Tenets, they are reſtrained from bearing Arms, are nevertheleſs, become uſeful in the preſent Circumſtances of that City; they are divided into Companies, and diſperſed in the ſeveral Parts of the Place, to diſcover the Fires occaſioned by the Enemy's Bombs, and to aſſiſt in extinguiſhing them.

The Number of regular Troops in the City, is now almoſt equal to that of their Enemies before their Gates.

The *French* Men of War and Tranſports, which have laid ſome Time in the Road of *Copenhagen* are ſailed for the *Baltick*, as thoſe that follow will do, without any Stop, or waiting for one another. We hinted in our laſt, that the Attack the *Ruſſians* had made upon ſome of the Outworks of the City of *Dantzick* was probably their laſt Effort, and it ſeems now more likely to be ſo than ever: For, on the 12th Inſt. General *Munich* having given the Inhabitants of the Country round about that City Publick Notice, to ſave their Perſons and Effects, the next Morning, by break of Day, the *Ruſſians* pointed their Cannon to demoliſh the neighbouring Buildings, which their Red-hot Bullets ſoon effected. For thoſe Places which are out of the Reach of their Artillery, Detachments of *Coſſacks*, and other Troops were ſent to lay them level with the Ground: So that, during the enſuing Night, the whole Country, for ſix Leagues together, was one General Conflagration. The next Morning the General retired from his own Camp at *Obre*, and cauſed that to be burnt likewiſe.

TURKEY,

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THE Malecontents of *Corsica* encreaſe daily; they have lately obliged the Garriſon of *Corte* to ſurrender that Place; And unleſs the *Genoeſe* Troops are ſpeedily joined by the 3000 Men, which the Republick has ſent to reinforce them, they will be reduced to a very bad State.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES,

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

LONDON, *May* 21.

YEſterday Morning died at her Houſe at Little Chelſea, in the 20th Year of her Age, Miſs Jackſon, ſole Daughter and Heireſs of the late George Jackſon, of Chelſea, Eſq; She is ſaid to have died worth 20000 l. which falls to Mr. Jackſon, her firſt Couſin, now at the Univerſity of Cambridge.

On Saturday Se'nnight died at his Houſe at Milford Haven, in the County of Pembroke, James Pearce, Eſq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Eſtate in that County.

Laſt Sunday one Mary Conely was committed to Bridewell by Sir Thomas Clargis, for being concern'd with her two Fellow Servants, the ſame Day committed to the Gatehouſe, on Suſpicion of murdering Mr. Cantillon, and afterwards ſetting Fire to his Houſe.

They write from Cork in Ireland, that on the 3d Inſtant, one Michael Carmody was executed there for Felony, upon which the Journeymen Weavers of that City (who labour under great Difficulties, by reaſon of the Deadneſs of Trade, occaſion'd by the pernicious Practice of wearing Cottons, ſo deſtructive to their Manu-

 factures)

factures) assembled in a Body, and dress'd the Criminal, Hangman, and Gallows in Cottons, in order to discourage the wearing thereof: And at the Place of Execution the Criminal made the following remarkable Speech.

'Give Ear, O good People, to the Words of a dying Sinner; I confess I have been guilty of many Crimes that Necessity 'compell'd me to commit, which starving condition I was in, I 'am well assur'd, was occasion'd by the Scarcity of Money 'that has proceeded from the great Discouragement of our Woollen Manufactures.

'Therefore, good Christians, consider, if you go on to suppress your own Goods by wearing such Cottons as I am now 'cloath'd in, you will bring your Country into Misery, which 'will consequently swarm with such unhappy Malefactors as your 'present Object is; and the Blood of every miserable Felon that 'will hang, after this warning from the Gallows, will lie at 'your Doors.

'And if you have any Regard for the Prayers of an expiring 'Mortal, I beg you will not buy of the Hangman the Cotton Garments that now adorn the Gallows, because I can't rest 'quiet in my Grave if *I should see* the very Things wore that 'brought me to Misery, Thievery, and this untimely End; all 'which I pray of the Gentry to hinder your Children and Servants for their own Characters Sake, tho' they have no Tenderness for their Country, because none will hereafter wear Cottons, but Oyster-Women, Criminals, Whores, Hucksters, and 'Common Hangmen.

London, May 22. Yesterday at Noon, an Express arrived at White-hall from the Right Hon. the Earl of Waldegrave, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of France, and immediately proceeded to Richmond, with his Dispatches.

The same Day the Races and other Diversions, began at Kew-Green, at which were present his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke and several Persons of Distinction.

On Monday Morning Sir John Norris hoisted his Flag at the Main top-mast Head, on Board his Majesty's Ship the Britannia, in the Downs, a 1st Rate of 100 Guns, and 1000 Men.

The same Day Admiral Haddock hoisted his Flag at the Mizen-top mast Head, on Board his Majesty's Ship the Namure, a second Rate, of 90 Guns and 700 Men, and were saluted by all the Fleet with 21 Guns; the Compliment being returned by the Admiral with 19 Guns.

Admiral Stewart continues on Board the Edinburgh, a 3d Rate of 70 Guns, and 440 Men, with the Fleet; which now consists of 22 Ships of the Line, 2 Fireships, 1 Hospital Ship,

and

and a Bomb ketch, who are all ready for ſailing on the firſt Orders.

On Monday Sir John Norris gave a grand Entertainment to all the Captains belongiug to the Fleet, on Board the Britannia.

Mr. Roberts a Domeſtick belonging to the Right Hon. the Lord Harrington, is appointed one of his Maj ſty's Meſengers in Ordinary, in the room of Mr. Byneham, deceaſed.

On Tueſday Night the Harrington, Capt. Jenkings, from the Indies, coming to an Anchor at Blackwall, unfortunately run athwart-Harſe of the Euphrates, Capt. Peacock, from Turkey, and ſtranded her Cables, but got clear without further Damage.

Laſt Night the Corpſe of Mr. Deputy Chauncy, which had lain in State all Day at Founder's-Hall, was interred with great Funeral Solemnity at St. Chriſtopher's Church.

On Sunday laſt Mr. Gould, an eminent Silverſmith in Gutter-Lane, was married to Miſs Forſter, an agreeable young Gentlewoman of great Merit and Fortune.

Yeſterday ſeveral Perſons were brought from the Gatehouſe and New-Priſon to Newgate, in order to take their Trials at the Seſſions at the Old-Bailey, which begins on Wedneſday next.

On Monday Night the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on the Body of Mrs. Miller, Wife of the tall Finlander, who hanged herſelf in Goodman's-fields, and brought in their Verdict Lunacy.

London, May 24. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Bennet, of the late Colonel Byng's Troop, in the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Argyle, to be Captain of the ſaid Troop, vacant by Col. Byng's Decea e; Major Wyvill to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment in Col. Byng's Stead; Capt. Beak to be Major in the Room of Major Wyvill; and Capt. Gilbert to ſucceed Capt. Beak.

Yeſterday in the Afternoon, an Expreſs arrived at the Admiralty Office, with Diſpatches from Sir John Norris Kt. Commander in Chief of the Fleet now in the Downs.

His Majeſty has declared his Intention of reviewing the three Regiments of Foot Guards on Saturday the 22d of next Month in Hyde Park; during which Time a Detachment of Argyle's Horſe are to do Duty at the Tower.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, came to Town from Euſton-Hall, his Grace's Seat in Suffolk.

The ſame Day the Right Hon. Henry Pelham Eſq; Brother to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, and Paymaſter of his Majeſty.

ſty's Forces, came to Town from Suſſex, for which County he was choſen Knight of the Shire.

On Sunday next his Grace the Duke of Marlborough will ſet out for Scotland, in order to give his Vote for the 16 Peers to repreſent that Part of Great-Britain; his Grace having a Scotch Title.

Lady Vane and her Son are gone down to their Seat in Kent, to be preſent at the Interment of the late Lord her Husband, who died ſuddenly on Tueſday laſt, and is to be buried in a Vault with his Anceſtors.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. James Onſlow Eſq; Nephew of Arthur Onſlow Eſq; Speaker of the laſt Parliament, to be an Enſign in Col Cope's Regiment of Foot.

By a private Letter from Flint in Wales, we have an Account that laſt Week died there in the 19th Year of his Age, George Rutherford Eſq; only Son of Sir George Rutherford, a Scotch Baronet.

Laſt Tueſday died of the Small-Pox, the Wife of Edward Haws Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Hertford.

Laſt Wedneſday died Mrs. Mary Hoare, Relict of the late Henry Hoare Eſq; formerly an eminent Banker in Fleet-ſtreet.

Dublin, May 14. This Day the Town was in a terrible Alarm, occaſioned by the Riſing of the Weavers, who gathered in a great Body, and drove down into the City like an Inundation, in order to ranſack the Clothiers Shops; but they being apprized, all ſhut up and eſcaped, except Mr. Bradſhaw's in Caſtle-ſtreet, to which they no ſooner came, than they pulled down the Windows, jumped in, and began to rummage it at a ſtrange Rate, on Pretence that Coarſe Foreign Cloths were ſelling there for fine ones of their Manufacture, and getting out one Piece in the Street, were about to carry it off to burn in Triumph; but Mr. Sheriff Woodworth having Notice of their Proceedings, immediately drew out the Main Guard, and came down upon them, which they no ſooner perceived, than they fled with the greateſt Precipitation, without making the leaſt Shew of Reſiſtance, leaving nine of their Comrades buſily engaged in the Houſe, who were all immediately ſecured, and carried to the Caſtle-Guard, and ſent Priſoners to Newgate.

Some few Hours after, they gathered in ſo great a Body again, in the Liberty, that the Horſe Guards were obliged to march up, whom they faced for ſome Time, throwing great Vollies of Stones at them, till the Foot came up, and after a ſmart Struggle, wherein ſeveral of them were very much wounded, and two or three killed, 20 or 30 more were taken and committed to Newgate,

Newgate, where great Care is taken to ſecure them, till it ſhall be known what farther Puniſhment will be inflicted on them for ſuch terrible Misbehaviour.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	160	Buried	Males	238
	Females	163		Females	251
	In all	323		In all	489

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 45.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, *&c.*

To Miſs *Y*—— Two Years old.

SWeeteſt Bud, of tender Years,
Who ſo harmleſs now appears;
Thou wilt ev'ry Heart engage,
Charmer! of a future Age:
Bloſſom fair of Nature, may
No untimely Froſt decay
Beauties, which we now may trace,
Blooming in thy little Face;
Kindly op'ning like the Roſe,
May each Day new Charms diſcloſe,
Such as ne'er ſhall fade away,
Till with Nature they decay.

To Mr. *Hogarth*, on Miſs *F*---'s Picture.

TO Chloe's *Picture you ſuch Likeneſs give,*
The animated Canvas ſeems to live;
The tender Breaſts with wanton Heavings move,
And the ſoft ſparkling Eyes inſpire with Love:

While

While I ſurvey each Feature o'er and o'er,
I turn Idolater, *and* Paint *adore:*
Here, Chloe, *I at leaſt tranſported ſee*
Your Eyes with Softneſs languiſhing on me.
Hogarth *has all the* Charms *in* Light *diſplay'd,*
But wiſely kept your Pride *and* Scorn *in* Shade.

CONSTANCY.

To SYLVIA.

NO more think me falſe; for the Flame never dies,
Which, Sylvia, *is rais'd by ſuch pow'rful Eyes:*
Ah! view but thy ſelf, thence meaſure my Love,
And think what a Paſſion ſuch Beauty muſt move.

Tho' firſt it was Beauty which raviſh'd my Sight,
Yet now I look on it as only the Light,
Which kindly betray'd the rich Charms of thy Mind,
Where Senſe *and* Good Nature *ſo ſtrongly are join'd.*

Then think me not falſe; for the Knot will e'er laſt,
Which my Fancy *has ty'd, and my* Reaſon *made faſt.*

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A

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